

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Amend paragraph [0001] as follows:

[0001] This application is a Continuation of Co-pending Application No. 10/290,542, filed on November 8, 2002, now U.S. Patent No. 6,601,823, which is a Divisional of U.S. Application No. 09/801,783, filed on March 9, 2001, now U.S. Patent No. 6,491,283. The entirety of each of these applications is hereby incorporated by reference. This non-provisional application also claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a) on U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/187,996 filed in on March 9, 2000, the entirety of which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Amend paragraph [0062] as follows:

[0062] Diaphragms used in the food, beverage and pharmaceutical industries are usually made of Buna-N (Butadiene/acrylonitrile), EPDM (Ethylene/propylene/diene), ~~Viton~~ VITON[®] (Fluorocarbon), Silicon (Medical grade silicon) or ~~Teflon~~ TEFLON[®] (PTFE or Polytetrafluoroethylene)

Amend paragraph [0063] as follows:

[0063] PTFE is frequently used where diaphragm purity or inertness are desired, like with many products that might be injected. The problem with PTFE is that it is fairly still,

more like plastic than rubber and tends to cold flow, meaning that you might tighten it down snugly today but, over time and under pressure, it will buldge out to the sides and become loose again. That is why it is pretty common to put some type of layer of rubber (elastomeric) backing material behind it. That way the rubber material continues to press the ~~Teflon~~ TEFLON[®] into the mating sealing surface even after it has begun cold-flowing under pressure. Actually, a seal made with PTFE without backing may stay water tight for a week or a month but with rubber backing it might continue to hold for years.